(W All advertisements inserted in this paper appearance in the Morging and Evening Educion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE oblished every Weineshay and Sarukbay morning rice 83 per annum. Two copies for 85.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, Is published every SATVERDAY MORNING at the low price of the parameter of the first of the copies for \$15, or \$0 copies of the Copies

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Homestead Exemption in Michigan. plets triomph of the principle of Homestead Exmotion in Michigan. A bill embodying that printole passed the Senate on the 20th ult. by 12 Year to 4 Nays, and on the 23d passed the House with out amendment by 33 Year to 19 Nays, after full discussion. The act as passed is as follows:

discussion. The act as passed is as follows:

An ACT

To exempt a Homestead from Forced Sale in certain case.

Sac. 1. He it exacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Minkyon, That a homestead consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acces, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, us be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any seconded town plat, or city or village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plat, or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon plat, or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon said its appurienances, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a Court, for any debt or debts growing out of or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the third day of July, A. D. 1848.

D. 1845. 2. Such exemption shall not extend to any mortheseon lawfully obtained, but such mortgage or otheration of such land by the owner thereof, if a maran, shall not be valled without the signature of the

vite to the same. In the value without the argument of the vite to the same.

SEC 3. Whenever a levy shall be made upon the lands telescent of a householder, whose homesteed has not can selected and setspart by metes and hounds, such conscholder may notify the officer, at the time of making not lays, of what he regards as his housesteed, with a description thereof, within the limit above preactibed, and he remainder alone shall be subject to sale under such ver.

As a second party of the execution and a second party of the property levied upon, and not no close to the same a provided in the ext of, in the same manner as provided in other cases for the sale of real extst on execution, and in giving a deed of the same, he may describe it exercing to his original levy, excepting therefrom by meter and bounds, according to the certificate of the survey, the quantity set off as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Any person owning and occupying any house on said not his own, and claiming said house as a homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.

to \$1,000 in value-to postpone the time when the act should take effect, &c. &c. were voted down, having been proposed by adversaries of the bill. Michigan now stands even with the foremost in support of Homestead Exemption. The only States that (within our knowledge) have passed such Exemptions are Georgia, Texas, Connecticut

# ce and her Revolution-Letter from Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, April 2, 1848. I have just been favored with the perusal of an interesting letter, addressed to Hon. John P. Hall, by an eminent New-England clergyman, now in Paris, and who was a spectator of the interesting events recently occurring in that city. He says and public opinion should set in in that direction. So much am I impressed with the share that the supposed strength and resources of Louis Philipposed with the share that the Social ideas have had in the earthquake which has shaken the European thrones, that I should not hese shared been. Perhaps there never has been a men arch more shrewd and worldly wise than he, or who has been more successful in all he undertook: a fine family: a subservient House of Peers and Rousseau were to the first, and little to aver that Fourier is to this Revolution what Voltairs and Rousseau were to the first, and little to aver that Fourier is to this Revolution what Voltairs and Rousseau were to the first Monday in the month, Judge Bronson presiding. The case of the man who has been so the altered influences of this New Time.

One thing which the viriers not every especially is the absence of appeals to the Future which marks the documents of the Provisional Government of France: the death of the old watchwords, or as they document of the Provisional Government of Prance: the death of the old watchwords or as they document of the Provisional Government of Prance and public opinion should set in in that direction.

So much and judged Judged Pointer Author to aver that Fourier is to this Revolution.

Our the revolutionary movement in France.

The Senate having remained in session until dark Social for the ground over to Monday.

Mr. CLAY AT HOME. All the strea

passed before men (in tatters and probably hungry) were posted to protect the property, and no one was allowed to carry away anything. Valuables, worth thousands of dollars, were carried to the public treasury, by men who probably knew not where to get a morsel for the morrow. Valuable church transments were reverently carried to a neighboring place of security. "Christ is the master of us all, brethren," said one, and the rest bowed their limes as as the articles were borne by. Sixty thou heads as the articles were borne by. Sixty thou-sand dollars, or more, were carried through the ranks of the mob, the next day, guarded by some

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1848.

though rather irreverent, is so good that I yield to the temptation of sending it. It is thus: Our Lord, who want at the Tuileries, forgotten be thy name, thy will be without effect, in the Provinces as in Paris. Leave us our daily papers, and foras in Paris. Leave us our daily papers, and forgive us our victory, as we forgive thy obstinacy,
and count not upon the balls of thy Municipal
Guard, and deliver us from thy presence as quick
as possible. We ask it in the name of the Republic: Amen. Where will the end be of the progress of Republicanism, if armies cannot protect Kings, and the people manifest everywhere such nobleness as have this noble people."

The Revolution a Social Movement-Its effects

in Eugland.

As general attention has been directed in this country to the Socialistic character of the French Revolution, whether by the proclamation of some is exposed from its resolve to proceed beyond the mere forms of negative Republicanism to the guaranty of a fundamental right of Man, namely, the Right to Labor; or by other journals which, feeling themselves bound to admire the Revolution youd the old routine of politics, and strenuously aver have no doubt that the following letter will be read with interest apart from its remarkable ability. It was written by a distinguished scientific man of London, to the Harbinger newspaper. vance of their own publication. The fact with regard to the intimacy of M. Lamartine with the Associationists of Paris, stated at the conclusion, we presume will be noticed by those papers which have spoken so positively of a "withering rebuke" administered by him to that body of mer ! and of his having no sympathy with their ideas.

London, March 10, 1848.

My dear Friends: Since last I wrote you, Europe has become the theatre of such great events that I presume you will expect me to tell you something of the march of circumstances here, as well as of the opinions of intelligent Englishmen at this crisis in the destinies of all civilized nations.

First and foremost, I must apprise you that the great organs of the public press in England, concur in giving to the change in France the character of a Social Recolution. Starvation, they say, and po-rennial want were the ultimate causes of the up heaval, and not a doctrinal preference of republi-can to monarchical institutions. As the first and can to monarchical institutions. As the institutions accound Resolutions were desperate protests against the selfishness of monarchy and aristocracy, so is the third an appeal to Heaven against the selfishness of the middle classes, or against the one sided view of property as distinguished from labor. In these respects, as an intelligent friend remarked to the state of the second of the sec me, we are three Revolutions behindhand in England.

This peculiarity of the late Revolution being admitted, it has caused the greatest fear and distrust in all the journals, and accordingly they rave about Communium, and charge the French people with ignorance of the very elements of political economy. At the same time I have seen it granted, that if the French do strike out any new path through the desperate sea of our troubles, they will earn well the gratitude of the world and all future time. This is about the brightest expression of hope which I recollect in the late English newspapers! For the rest, the journalists are profoundly unawhich I recollect in the late Linguist newspapers. For the rest, the journalists are profoundly unaware that there is any better harbor or refuge provided than either Communism or Owenism, and consequently they speak without taking note of the greatest fact of the time. The Times indeed mentions Fourier with a knowing shrug, as much as to say that it could say more, if it would, but The Times always follows the nation when most it. The Times always follows the nation when most it speeds to lead it; and certainly its writers either know, or show, nothing of the principles of true Association. Nevertheless The Times was the first to recognize the social tendencies of the French Nevolution—and would be the first to recommend the Organization of Labor if the stream of events

ness, and every where firms are giving their workmen shares in the concern. So far so good: but in the present state of Europe, business is, for the time, annihilated, and it is therefore very doubtful whether even this concession of property will do anything toward insuring the decent minimum.

For shares are only valuable where there is a dividend to share. It strikes me that property must not confine itself to passive goodness, but if it would enact its part in the redemption, must strike out boldly in the track of genius and initiate active experimentations. How can anything short of Agricultural Association insure the minimum, which manufactures and other works run the blessed chance of making into a maximum? Happily the disciples of this doctrine are some of the most influential men in France, and enjoy the respect and confidence of the Provisional Government.

Yesterday I was asking a friend on whose information I can fully rely, what he thought would be the effect of giving his workmen (about 100 in number.) a share in his business? He replied that some three or four of the man would probably re-

sand dollars, or more, were carried through the ranks of the mob, the next day, guarded by some factors are controlled to the most the next day, guarded by some for the cout of a hundred such illustrations. The Municipal Guards acted with the most arrecious cruelly they killed several (as I saw with my own eyes), who were advancing with none but the most revery instance, when they got them in their power, spared their lives. There was always some one to say, They are our brothers still.

"The Americans, even the merely frivolous, fashionable and conservative, I am glad to say, have sympathized almost to a man, with this grand movement. Our minister was the first to recognize the new Government, and we are to go in abody, some 230, tomorow, merely as private citizens of course, to congratulate. Ac. The address which is to be delivered would have been much atronger, but a Southern member of the Committee objected to certain expressions about the right of all biberty!

"The great man of the Government, argainst political offenders."

"The great man of the Government is a fart to recognize the new Government, argainst political offenders."

"The word signs are the rapidity of corner into the received of the cornection of objected to certain expressions about the right of all to liberty! The great man of the Government is Lamartine. He is eminently a Peace man. One of his first measures was to procure the passage of an act forbidding capital punishment against political offenders. All seems hopeful. The worst signs are the rapidity of conversions in the circles of the Court and among the officials; and the demands of the workingment tinctured as they are by Communism and Fourier ism; still, I would rather see a good deal of mischie follow than have these noble fellows (and they are by far the most honest class) cheated out of what they have bought (they did almost all the fighting) by their blood, as they were in the last Revolution. I believe the King deserved his fate.

They have posted up a prayer, which,

has you are in the Social Doctrine, and sarrandocally a school of masters in the same. My information indeed is almost all either second hand, or the fruit of my own reflections upon the scraps that I have received from others. In the same manner, I am glad to say, a large number of persons are now canvassing for themselves the social problem, and arriving at pretty much the same results as myself.

tect kings, and the people mainlest everywhere such nobleness as have this noble people."

At first the account of the Franch Revolution was received in London with wonder, admiration, and solemnjoy, and even the Tories, who deplored the timph of Republican principles, were delighted with the downfall of Louis Philippe. This was the first feeling + the second and present state is a wish and intention to look on calmly and kindly, in order to profit by whatever may come of this unparalleled Tois is true to the English character, wolc have time allowed us now for this cold and cautious policy. I almost doubt it, especially as I bear that Mr. Cobden and his myrinidons are about to enter on a new League for perfecting the imperfections of

The general impression in the country is, that all

aristocratical class privileges are doomed, but whether they shall fall before insolent Commerce or wild Democracy, time alone can determine. The Commercial men, with Cobden at their head, desire to use the Democracy as the cats paw in the hot encounter. They propose therefore a League for the abolition of the Law of Primogeniture; for the curtailing of the army, and the making it a service for merit to enter, and not for money; for the transmuting all indirect taxes into one general direct tax; not to mention other objects. With the present velocity of change, it would not surprise me to see these things accomplished in very few years. Is there any probability of a Revolution in England? I believe, not the slightest as yet. If however, the present depression were to continue for another month, he would be a bold man who would answer for the consequences. Already beggary is showing its large family, its rags interpolated with red flesh, and howling its wretched beseething song, in every street; nor to the suspicious ear is there wanting an undertone of menace in the manner of its wild supplications. Still it is hoped this grievous sore may be covered by returning confidence and commerce. encounter. They propose therefore a League for the abolition of the Law of Primogeniture; for the

ence and commerce.

The soul of the English, you may take my word for it, is decidedly monarchical, nor will they cade their Queen to any other necessity than Economy. If experience shows us indisputably that we cannot afford Royalty, we shall, no doubt, with regret lay it down, but we have every confidence that Royalty may be made inexpensive, and that the wast outlay of our establishments is the abuse of our form of government, and not only unnecessary, but hostile to its permanence. My own prayer is, that we may preserve for ages of ages our Constitution, and the French, their Republic; that both may adopt Association; and that a splendid contrast of harmonies may thus be played by the two great nations on the sides of the English Channel; each the contrast of the co surprising the other by its unexpected brilliancy

and permanence.

I cannot conclude this better than with an ex-I cannot conclude this better than with an extract from a letter of our friend, Hugh Doherty, dated Paris, March 3. "The Organization of Labor," says he, "is the great question of the day, and the Provisional Government has already established a permanent Commission to study and realize practically and experimentally the various questions of Industrial Association. All of us Associationists are all exceedingly busy here in organizing and directing the propaganda of our views. We are on the best possible terms with the Provisional Government, and particularly with De Lamartine. The present ideas of a Republic have no resemblance to those of 1793. Ours is a social and pacific Republic which nobody fears and of which every class of the control of the House. I would not omit to mention one other of the delegation from the good old North Charles of the House. I would not omit to mention one other of the delegation from the good old North Charles of the House. I would not omit to mention one other of the delegation from the good old North Charles of the House. I allude, of course, to Hom Mr. Daviet. His connection with the Committee of Claims, and institution began at Albany was continued through Task says. The Albany Evening was considered in the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to it the favors a claim, almost invariably secures to the favors a claim, almost lic which nobody fears and of which every class of Society has the best hopes. The workmen are most heroic and devoted, more reasonable and in-telligent than the little middle classes who are afraid of the stagnation of Commerce. In a word, all goes

only and universal cry.

P. S. Allow me to hint that the riots in London and elsewhere have at present no meaning beyond pilage, they are the creation of thieves and pick-peckets who have artistically worked up the Revo ution into an occasion for the wholesale exercise

a fine family is a subserviced fronts or deces and Departers immerice weathing accessful. Belgium tided by his can in laws. Spain destinct to be ruled by his can in laws. Spain destinct to be ruled by his daughter in laws. Spain destinct to be ruled by his daughter in laws. Assis. Rassis. English, and the spain of the control of farms and poper to the control of farms and the farms and the time in the highest population. The control of a charge of debter and the time in the highest population of the control of a charge of debter and the control of the

his "Eléments d'idéologie," which established his fame as one of the greatest metaphysical writers of the age.— Some account of it will be found in Moral's History of Philosophy, which has just been published in this city.— Jefferson said of De Tracy that he was one of the greatest writers on the human mind the world ever produced.

Washington Repealers-Mr. Benton's Letter.

The official report of the Washington Repeal Confederation meeting has not yet been published, with

the movement Mr. BESTON also sent a letter, which is as follows:

Washington City, March 28, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: The rule which I have followed for many years, not to attend any public meeting outside of my own state, prevents me from accepting the invitation with which you have honored me, but I feel myself prefoundly with the constitute of the event your meeting.

produces investigation, and in many instances. while some insufficient, and perhaps fraudulent claims are exposed and driven out, a great many meritorious and honest demands upon the Government have been either rejected or neglected. This no one will understand me as impugning the mo-tives of the gentlemen who feel it to be their duty to oppose the private bills. I intend to make no to oppose the preason. Many of them are above the reach of such an imputation. Indeed, in regard to their integrity and purity of purpose, they are not excelled by any members in the House. One of them is Mr. Venable of N. C. a gentleman of great amiability and moral worth. His uniformly bland manners, superadded to his many virtues, have manners, superadded to his many virtues, have combined with Loco-Focolsm. Witten or Baltimore. of the House. I would not omit to mention other of the delegation from the good old

much better, and his physicians now entertain hopes of his recovery. The Chaplain to the House, Rev. Mr. GURLEY, made a beautiful and touching allusion to the case of Mr. Black, in his opening prayer at the Capitol yesterday morning. I devoutly hope that he will yet be raised to a state of usefulness

that he will yet be raised to a state of unclandes to his country, and above all, to his interesting and distressed family.

A subscription to get up a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, by persons connected with the periodical press "here and elsewhere," was circulated at the Capitol yesterday. The meeting contemplates the adoption of resolutions expressing sympathy less the resultingney movement in France.

to the Presidency, neither seeking that distinction, or prematurely declining its benore and repros sublities, and they venture to express the hope that, with his accusionable and approximation of particulum and heroic devotion to his principles, he will maintain that position until the Whigs of the Union, the will maintain that position until the Whigs of the Union, the will maintain that position until the Whigs of the Union, the will maintain that position until the Whigs of the Union, the whole they deem it must expedient to have for their Persident—an unquestioned and llustrious Whig, nominated only as a Waig, and whose election, therefore as a Waig, would assure such a prevalence of conservative principles and policy as would rescue his documed country, and features her suffering character and perverted institutions. Should that Convention see fit to nominate "Hexary Clay of Kentucky," the Whigs here assembled would hope that he could not decline the call; and if he should accept it, they believe that he would be elected President of the United States, and by his administration, bless his country. Resulved. That the neighbors of Henry Clay here assembled wards themselves, with unfeigned salisfaction, of the occasion of his daily expected return to his home, to make a public offering of their grateful acknowledgments for the marked confidence in his doveted patriotism—respect for his distloguished services, and admiration of his conspicuous demonstrations spontaneously made with an enthusiasm and unanimity unsurpassed by the civic triumph of any untitled citized.

Reserved, That intend of the unnecessary and (to Mr., Clay) perhaps iriseeme display of such a public reception as fine with which his neighbors would be privated to greet his welcome return to Ashisad, Seal, W. Dudley, John Tilford, George R. Trotter, Nathaniel Snaw, Wm. Rhodes, O. H. J. Beard and Benj, Warfeld be appointed a Committee, in their behalf, to communicate to fine the forecoing sentiments, and to assure him that the Whigs of Fapett,

SHORT PASSAGE.-The packet ship New-York, Capt. LINES, which sailed from Havre on the 9th ult.

ST. Louis, March 31.

We have received the Bermudian of March
15, which, however, contains nothing of special interest.

Brooklyn Wharves.

A respected correspondent desires us to call the sitention of those interested to a bill now before the Legislature in relation to the Wharves at Brooklyn, which he says, surpasses all former legislation. We copy one or two paragraphs of his strictures:

By this bill owners of ground fronting on the water are authorized to build out, at their own pleasure, wharves and piers in front of their promises, and to have the earlies when and the rate of wharfage for any use thereof by others. This is substantially the effect of the bill, so in managing their property, but in this great commercial port, crowded as it is with shipping from all parts of the world, it cannot but be apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and in fact preposterous in the highest descree, and in fact preposterous in the highest descree, and first be, sal a sponce, a static learning apparent apon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce, a static learning apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce a static learning apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce a static learning apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce a static learning apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce a static learning apparent upon the slathest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and if it be, sal a sponce a static learning and the enemy, after whom he is in hot pursuit, Monages processes and the province o

This may be, in the view of the owners, a desirable mode of managing their property; but in this great commercial port, crowded as it is with shipping from all parts of the world, it cannot but be apparent upon the slightest reflection, that it is inconsistent with a due regard to public convenience, and in fact preposterous in the highest degree.

The bill is now pending in the Senate, if it has not already passed; and if it be, as I suppose, a matter in which this City is deeply interested, the suggestions I have made will probably be sufficient to call out some immediate action upon the subject.

New York Volunteers writes from San Angel, near the City of Mexico, Jam 13, as follows:

We long for New-York. As long as there was fighting to do the excitement killed time, but vince the capture of the captual time hants heavy on our hands and the volunteers.

Mr. George Doane of this city arrived yesterday of the captual time hants heavy on our hands and the volunteers.

Volunteers writes from San angel, near the City of McS-loo, Jan. 13, as follows:

We long for New-York. As long as there was fighting to do the excitement killed time, but since the capture of the capital time hangs heavy on our hands and the volun-teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is new so weak that they will not be sent any farther into the country. Out of some 40 men which we numbered when we land-ed at Vera Cruz, we have not now more than about 130 fit for dury. or duty.

ELECTING JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—The Council of

ELECTING JUDICIAL OFFICERS.—The Council of Censors, which is about to be chosen in Vermont to consider what changes are necessary in the Constitution of the State, will have before them a resolution adopted by the late Legislature, which recommends that "the assistant Judges of the several County Courts, the Sheriffs, High Bailliffs, and State Attorneys of the several Counties, and the Judges of Probate, be elected by the freemen of their respective Districts, and that the Justices of the Peace be elected by the freemen of the towns in which they reside."

We learn that Mr. CLAY received a fee of

The Mission to Rome - Hon. Christopher Hughes By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Politics in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, April 1, 1848

The political changes that have lately taken the exception of Gen. Cass's speech, which appeared | place in France, the complete and almost peace in the Union of Friday last. Two or three letters | able overthrow of the last of the Bourbons, have others, who could not attend. Gen. Shikles sent an apologetic letter, which bothered the Committee somewhat, as he forgot to sign his name. Mr. Cattleshers as the forgot to sign his name. Mr. Cattleshers as east a letter to the Committee, explaining that he was not in town, and consequently did not receive the invitation till after the meeting. He expressed his full concurrence in the movement. Mr. Benton also sent a letter, which is as follows:

Gentleman against till after the movement. Mr. Benton also sent a letter, which is as follows:

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Gentleman against till after the movement. Mr. Benton also sent a letter, which is as follows:

Gentleman against till after the movement is against the overthrow of its present temporal rulers. At this moment it is most of all important that our country, the center and fountain of Liberty, the great exemplar of freedom and free institutions, should be properly represented at the various Courts of the old world. We were sorry, then, to find that the Congress of the bill, but it to 10.

Mr. Hawler urged the passage of the bill, but it to 10.

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Mr. Hawler urged the passage of the bill, but it to 10. were received from Members of Congress and naturally turned the eyes of statesmen to the con-

in political matters than for a month past. Since the "Great demonstration by the People," as the organs and private eulogists of the cliques call their late miserable failure to draw off the Whigs from Clay miserable failure to draw off the Whigs from Clay and their principles—we have had no public display from the same source, though it was romored that another attempt would be made very shortly to cram Taylor down our throats, by a profuse display of clay-trap resolutions, speeches and music. The signers of the call for that me morable assemblage are fast receding into the ranks of their first love, being satisfied that they cannot go for Taylor upon the five principles and reasons assigned by the patriotic no-party party min, viz: Availability or Spontaneous Combustion, Ecop's Fables, Chloroform, Washington's Example and the Constitution. It is now believed that out of the same fifteen hundred who signed it, not more than two handred (including Hon, R. Johnson, et ideans genus.) will remain out of the ranks of our party and withhold their support from its nominee at Philadelphia.

Common Schools, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, addressed the audience in a very appropriate and interesting speech.

The Senate having remained in session until dark last evening, adjourned over to Monday,

Diplomas were then presented to the following Graduating Class by Mr. Gronge R. Perrincipal of the School: Diplomas were then presented to the following Gradu-

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	
NAMES. Ophelia Brown Mary C. Burt	Oppenhiem	Fulton	
Ophelia Brown	Norway	Harktmar	
Francis C. Church	Rutland	Lafferenn	
Martha G. Clapp	La Kanatta	Occordance	
Sarah E. Evans	Rainhe Jan	Chenanan	
Sarah F. Foster	Balborioge	Oncumyo.	
Mary Hamilton	. Rochester	Savetone	
Mary Hamilton	ateriora	Saratoga.	k.
Mary J. Ingersoll	Pulnaki	Oswego.	Е
Emily Jenks	Aments Union.	Dutchess.	В
Della S. Keilogg	Balavia	Genesee.	
Harriet Loveridge	Churchville	Monroe.	10
Mary L. Mallory	. Bethany Centre	Genesee.	
Mary Prin Mariot.	.Castiston	Kensteinst.	114
Kate M. McLean	.Cobleakill	Schoharte.	IJ.
Mary E Perkins	Brooklyn	Kings	B
Prancis K Phalms	. Mount Morris	Livingston.	
Moon D. Poss	- MODELL COLLEGE	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Ю
Tuna Ann Section	. Yorktown	Westernester.	
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Consenses Stanta	Windham Cent	rm(greenilm.	82
Mary Street Street Same and	f have night	Cilianton.	III.
Fanny C. Webster	Wastford	Otsego	H
Laurancy J. Wilcox	Namville	Harkimar	0
Laurancy J. Wilcox	Salara	Washington	18
Sarah Wilson Charles R. Abbott	Vista	Westehaster	13
Milton H. Parker Dalson W. Blanchard	West Ricomfiel	d Ontario	Ю
Delean W Blanchard	De Witt	Onundage	Ю
Isane R. Blauvelt	Manuat	Bookland	В
Elijah H. Crowell	Debana	Struben	ĸ
Charles D. Foster	Valmera	Warna	В
Charles D. Foster	Tank Time	Washington	В
Alexander L. Haskin Andrew Hegeman	JACKSON	Wantington.	10)
William H. Heoderson.	. ream Cirecut	Calley.	3
William H. Henderson.	.Ivew Albion	Caltaraugus.	D
Richmond W. Howland.	. Watertown	Зепетжоп.	D
James Johannot	.Nyracuse	Onondaga.	Ю
Emerson W. Keyes	Albany	Albany.	13
Samuel G. McLaughlin. Ansel Patrioge Loren B. Sessions	. Newburgh	Orange.	54
Ansel Patrioge	Wilmington	Essex.	13
Loren B. Semions	. Hyde Park	Dutchess.	В
Judson Sibley	.Napoli	Cattaraugus.	В
Willard P. Straight	.Port Gibson	Ontario	16
John H. Thompson	Blooming Grov	eOrange.	13
William T. Tifft	.Sandy Creek	Oswego.	п
Jackson Voorhess	. Beaver Kill	Sullivso.	ľ
Fagana Waller	Honeove Falls.	Monroe.	B
Saymour Whaton	F ushing	Cayuza	D)
James M. Winchell	.Owezo	Tlogs	Įį.
Edward Wright	Carmal	Putnam.	18
John F. Youngs	Vista	Westchester.	Įį.
John P. Loungs		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	B
From New Me	vice Penaste	d Rattle.	Ш
From New Me.	rico-Reporte	d Danieles	II.

Mr. George Doane of this city arrived yesterday morning from Chihuahua, by way of Sairillo. He left the former city in the latter part of Jan. At that time everything was quiet in Chihuahua. The American troops were still at El Passo. Esquire Collins and his party, who, it will be recollected, were captured in attempting to make their way from Sairillo to Chihuahua, last Winter, were still in jail in the latter city. On the representations of the merchants, and their agreement to be security for his finture appearance, John Ward, who was captured with Collins, and whose age made it almost impossible for him to endure the rigors of confinement, was released from prison. Mr. William C. Skinner, who was taken prisoner at El Passo early in the Winter, was still in jail at Chihuahua.

From Hayti.

News has been received from Port-au Prince to the 5th sit. The country was quiet. Fanstin Soulouque succeeded to the Fresidency of the Republic on the list of March. The event was celebrated with much pomp. The people and the officers of Government, attended by a numerous military escort, repaired to the church, where a Te Deum was sing and a congranulatory oration pronounced. In the rening the town was illuminated.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 2176.

MORNING REPORT.
SENATE...ALBANY, April 3-1 P. M.
Mr. Hawler reported complete the bill to Tax
Debts ewing to Non residents.
A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, 11

I learn that they were desired to assist at a Concert of the Philharmonic Society, at the Musical Fund Hall, in about a fortnight, and a delegation waited on them for that purpose; but they answered, that having been denied ac-cess to the Hall for their own entertainments, except un-der a prohibition to sing their free songs, and admit auman brothers, black as well as white, therefore they could not conscientiously sing there for any one else, until the pro-scriptive act was removed.

## Mr. Astor's Will.

We have examined an abstract of this document, We have examined an abstract of this document, in which the continuity feel at least the interest of contexty, on account of the vast amount of property it betweether. The principal document was exacuted July 4, 396, but as Mr. Aster acquired new estates, or the dirminations of his davisees changed, or he changed his pinion of what was best, he made sundry codiciles, at the pinion of what was best, he made sundry codiciles, at the allowing davas, vir. July 19, 38, Jan. 9, 39, Aug. 22, 39, bet 34, 39, March 3, 41, Jone 3, 41, Dec. 5, 42, and Dec. 2, 43. There are various resituations of the principal will, up to Jan. 11, 1845.

The great features of the will and its codicile, are amble provision for all the relations of Mr. Aster and their hildren—his son, Wm. B. Aster, being the great residually legates.

insted will get as much more next Fail.

To not be ofraid of oid Maryland—the nomines of the Wait School of Commons of the congression of the cote, and none other congression of the common of the co

22 000.

The personal estate of Mr Astor is worth from seven to personal estate of Mr Astor is worth from seven to be personal estate of Mr Astor is worth from the manual estate of Mr The personal estate of in Astor world loss of an ine millions of dollars, and his real estates perhaps as much more, so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum we put down the other day. Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension, and we presume that with most men the idea of one million is just about as large an idea as that of any number of millions.

[Journal of Commerce.]

THE MARTER OF THE TREATY .- " Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Pa-Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patrock, writes as follows concerning the publication of the Treaty, and the agency of Mr. Buchanan and the Herald's correspondent therein:

It is maintained by Mr. Buchanan's spologists, that he produces the twenty-five copies of the printed Treaty which were sent to the State Department, and therefore, the interance is, that he is innocent. It is conceded that he formished a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury.

of the Treaty, and the agency of Mr. Buchanan and the Herald's correspondent therein:

It is maintained by Mr. Buchanan's apologists, that he produces the twenty-five copies of the printed Treaty which were sent to the State Department, and therefore, the inference is, that he is innocent. It is conceded that he formished a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was afterward returned to him. So, ergo, neither Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Walker is the man who has connived at the deed!

All this may be pure gammon! The documents published were not so very long, as to preclude the idea that they could have been copied in a few hours from a printed copy, and then sent oil for publication, while the copy copied from could be restored to the place from which it had been borrowed, or taken?

But this is neither here not there. "Galvienau" has been arrested, by order of the Senale, and is now now is durance, in a Figure law in the Herald. They know, that he has been in the confidence, and that he is the organ, of Mr. Secretary Ruchman. They know, that he has been in the confidence, and that he is the organ, of Mr. Secretary Ruchman. They know, that his correspondence for the Herald has tecaued with landations of Mr. Buchman, and denunciation and ridicule of Mr. Folk and Governor Cass. They know, that "Galviensus" has decried, denounced and sneeringly ridiculed the editor of the Organ, and boldly proclaimed sundry specified acts of the Cabinet, or ammbers of the Cabinet to be different from what the oilicial organ had represented, and then tauntingly dared that editor to deny the trust of what he assertied. They know that the same "Galviensus," who knows so much about the individual opinions of each member of the Cabinet. They know that the same "Galviensus," who knows to much a single exception, and that he was not trusted with Cabinet for the Herald, tolic the editor of the Union, and who has shown that he had the Treaty and the accompanying documents, and the pournal of the Senate's proceedings on the Scalinet in rel

From the Buffaio Daily Express.

The water in the Niagara River, at the village

The water in the Niagara River, at the village of Black Rock, fell, during the night before last, three feet lower than it was ever known before, and during the day yesterday rose again only about six inches. The stage of the water in the river is frequently changed by strong north-east gaies, that force the water in the lake toward its western extremity; but a fall so anparalleled—and at a time when severe storms are saidlow known, and while the weather is so exceedingly mild and propitious here—can scarcely be accounted for from such a cause. The water in our harbor has not perceptibly receded.

Since writing the above we have received the following from our correspondent at Niagara Falls, which adds to the wonder and mystery of the phenomenon:

UNFRECEDENTED Low WATER AT NIAGARA FALLS—The Falls of Niagara can be compared to nothing but a mere mill dan this morning! In the memory of the oldest inhabitants never was there so little water running over Niagara's awful precipice as at this moment! Huafreds of people are now witnessing that which never has, and probably never may again be wineased on the Niagara river. Last night at 11 o'clock the factories fed from the waters of this majestic river were in fall operation, and at 12 o'clock the water was shut off, the wheels suddenly ceased their evolutions, and everything was husbed late oilence, except a faint roar of the madened waters of the Niagara. When the fact was made known, astonishment could be seen pictured upon the countenances of all.

This morning sarious are the conjectures as to the cause. There has been but slight wind, and that from the E. N. E. Some give it as their opinion that Father Miller's prophecy is about to pass—others, and the most reasonable, that Lake Zeie must be making a grand delivery in the shape of los and that the month of the Niagara, although large is not quite snough to take in the whole at once, and that the consequences are, hack water. Others, probably more foolish than all the rest, think the Buffsio people are so far le

flies of the Observer to the 25th of February. The only item of interest we find in them is the following, from the

NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS. FOWLERS & WELLS, Citaton Hall, 131 Nassan-st. N. Y.

CP Mechanics' Institute.—The regular monthly meeting of the lostitute will be held on Tuesday evening, the inst at 7g o'clock. By order, C. L. Baskett, Actuary. J. J. MAP ES, President. P. S. United States Agency Office at the Institute rooms is City Hall. C. L. Baskett, Agent.

French Language-Manesca's Oral Sys-tem.—MADAME DURAND, daughter of the late Jea Manesca. One or two gentlemen can join a class of he ginners by applying immediately. Ladies classes during the day. Madame Durand will receive in her family two or three gentlemen derious of studying the French lan-guage. Residence 30 Walkaret. m/3 iv-

New York, March 28, 1144.

FP Notice,—The stockholders of the North-west Copper Mining Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 4t Hanoversic or Saturday, 20th April next, at 12 o'clock A. M. By order m81 2aw2w DANIEL S. HART, Secretary. A C. BADGER,

CP Mercantile Library and Rending Rooms. Ciuton Hall, corus Backwan and Nassas star—27.00 volumes, and all the best Literary and Scientific Periodicals. American and Foreign. Constant additions of new works. Cierk's initiation fee \$1, and sent annual dues \$1. Merchants' and others' annual subscription, entitiing them to all the privilegue, \$3. Rooms open from 10. A.M. to 10, P.M. By order.

P.M. By order.

Reg. Sec. Mercantile Lib. Association.

WANTED—100 Agents to circulate in the Eastern and Western States, an enlarged edition of Wells's Lawyee and United States Form Book, which will be published in a few days. Man of energy can make at least \$1,000 a year inquire at \$7 Nassau-at [a3 tw\*] JOHN C. WELLS.

WANTED—A situation as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business perfectly, and is willing to assist with the weshing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at 276 Mottest on the first floor, back room.

ANTED—An industrious, intelligent lad, about 16 years of age, to attend a drug store. One who has good recommendations may apply at 50 Third-avenue. 32 21st NATED. So, exceptable sympan, situation to detail of the state of the state

WANTED—By a respectable woman a situation to do chamber work or general housework. Please call at 21 Clark at back room, on the first floor.

WANTED—A clerk in a lawyer's office, a capable young man, one who writes a good hand and is acquainted with the ordinary routine of business. A selary will be paid. Address (giving mame and reference) box 521 Post Office.

A Boys Sobo I near the City. His services are required interfely in the Mathematics Department. Salary with loard, 5900. An interview will be granted about the 7th or ith of April. Address post path, under real name. Mr. tharles Frazier, Box No. 1,420, New-York. at St.

\$6,000 WANTED on city properly at 7 par cent
for a different paid promptly. Searrity undoubt
ad Address Box 1,412 Post Office. Brokers need so
al 14"

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HIGHTS, near Ful-bion Ferry, with handsome and spacious spartments for married and single gentlemen. The double rooms have pantries and wardrobes. The location is pleasant, and commands a view of the city and harbor. Apply at 5

A of apartments with bathing room, pantry, &c. at-tached, in a modern built house on the west side of Broad-way, a few minutes' welk from the City Hall. The terms will be moderate. Inquire at 73 Hudson-at. m50 lw

MRM. BARTON. 107 Canal-street, near West Breatway—Respectfully informs the ladies of New York and its vicinity, that she has on hand a fashionable assortment of Millinery and Straw Boneis, and solicits a continuence of the patronage already so liberally awarded to her.

178 CHATHAM SQUARE, corner Mott-et.—BROWN & CO.S one-price Hat store, where fashion, beauty, durability, and secondary are combined to adors the head, and as eash sales preclude the necessity of charging good customers for leases to curred by the bed, we strictly adhere to the cash system, which enables us to faraish a very superior hat for the price charged. 1 In

we strictly adhere to the cash system, which snables us to farnish a very superior hat for the price charged al Im SPRING FASHION, —WM. BROWN, 126 Chathaus at opposite Roosevelt at would invite the public to call and examine his 33 Hats, which by a new process of manufacturing, an invention of his own are rendered superior to any ever offered for the price.—Caps of every style and fashion.

SPRING FASHION,—Just finished the most splendid atticle ever offered, elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of \$3, sunsily sold at \$4.

Also, an article at \$2.00 and \$2.20, nest Hats at \$2.

M24 ins BROWN, 146 Canal-at BROWN, 146 Canal-at BROWN, 146 Canal-at Will open his great boot and shoe establishment on Saturday, Merch 18, with a very large and extensive assortment of boots and shoes for the Spring and Summer trade, Ladies flue galiers for and fee; for beaching for extra sewed 20s, 22s and 24s; for boys boots \$5, 10s and 12s; for youthe \$6, 7s and \$2, for men's brogans & and \$3. Cheap, cheapest. Come and see what bargains.

DJ. R. BENJAMING BRASS SPRING

and 12s; for youthe's, 7s and 3s; for men's brogans and 12s; for boys' brogans 5s and 5s. Cheap, chaapest. Come and see what bargains.

J. R. BENJAMIN'S BRASS SPRING
TRUSS, warranted not to rust, 13 Beekmanst. N. Y.—Pressure graduated from 1 to 50 pounds, without a back pad, which does so much injury to the spine. Six days' trial given, and if not perfectly satisfactory, money returned. Thompson's Trusses at reduced prices. mil codf last Thompson's Trusses at reduced prices. mil codf last of Heaves, other complaints of the respiratory apparatus, and derangement of the digestire functions in the Horse, is Kirassnior.' Tatiersall's Heave Powders. It is warranted to be perfectly safe in all cases, will not inconvenience the animal or injure even if he has to disease; it is from 4 to 8 times cheaper than most of the initiations which are being circulated throughout the country, being put up in much larger packages, sufficient to cure an ordinary case of Heaves, and to administer in a dozen cases of coid, catarrh, &c.

At this season, while the Horse is shedding his coal, his vital energy is much reduced, and he is extremely liable to coids, &c. many cases of incipitant Heaves are contracted now, but are suppressed by pasters or warm weather, till they break out with full force in the Fall. Thouseads of Horses can be swed from futers unscundness if, when the first symptoms of cold or wheeling is observed, a few doses of the Tatiersall's Have Powders, siven.

Grant Spraine Purifica.—The Heave Powders, given.